

## **BMP C102: Buffer Zones**

<b><i>Purpose</i></b>	Creation of an undisturbed area or strip of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting that will provide a living filter to reduce soil erosion and runoff velocities.
<b><i>Conditions of Use</i></b>	<p>Natural buffer zones are used along streams, wetlands and other bodies of water that need protection from erosion and sedimentation. Vegetative buffer zones can be used to protect natural swales and can be incorporated into the natural landscaping of an area.</p> <p>Critical-areas buffer zones should not be used as sediment treatment areas. These areas shall remain completely undisturbed. The local permitting authority may expand the buffer widths temporarily to allow the use of the expanded area for removal of sediment.</p>
<b><i>Design and Installation Specifications</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preserving natural vegetation or plantings in clumps, blocks, or strips is generally the easiest and most successful method.</li><li>• Leave all unstable steep slopes in natural vegetation.</li><li>• Mark clearing limits and keep all equipment and construction debris out of the natural areas and buffer zones. Steel construction fencing is the most effective method in protecting sensitive areas and buffers. Alternatively, wire-backed silt fence on steel posts is marginally effective. Flagging alone is typically not effective.</li><li>• Keep all excavations outside the dripline of trees and shrubs.</li><li>• Do not push debris or extra soil into the buffer zone area because it will cause damage from burying and smothering.</li><li>• Vegetative buffer zones for streams, lakes or other waterways shall be established by the local permitting authority or other state or federal permits or approvals.</li></ul>
<b><i>Maintenance Standards</i></b>	Inspect the area frequently to make sure flagging remains in place and the area remains undisturbed. Replace all damaged flagging immediately.